

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XIX.—No 1046.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

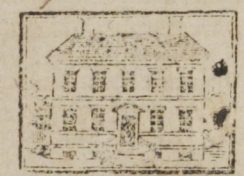
STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately opened a house of ENTERTAINMENT in Maysville, (Limestone) at the sign of the SQUARE & COMPASS. The house is commodious, the stable extensive, and both are furnished with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers and others, who may think proper to favor him with a call. He is provided with a large and convenient WAREHOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal if not superior to any in the place. He will also make SALES upon COMMISSION, for those who may have any thing to transact in that way, which will be done, together with the charges for storage, upon the most reduced terms. He flatters himself, that from the experience he has had in mercantile transactions, attention to business, and a desire to be useful, he will merit a part of the public patronage.

SAM'L. JANUARY.

WEISIGER'S TAVERN,

Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscriber, respectfully informs the public, that he has taken possession of his house, lately occupied by Cap. Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of THE EAGLE. Grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favor him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious. He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords. To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive holler to attend it. Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

Just Published and for Sale at this Office,

A DECLARATION OF FAITH: As testified or compiled from the Philadelphia Baptist Confession of Faith, By Ambrose Dudley, John Price, Joseph Redding, Carter Turrent, Robert Johnson, John Payne and Bartlett Collins, who were appointed a committee for that business by the Elkhorn Association.

And as the business of its adoption, is expected to come on in the next August association, the members of that body may do well to make themselves acquainted with it. The price is very low, only 12 1/2 cents for a single copy, or one dollar per dozen. It is probable some of them will be sent to several towns neighbouring.

CUT NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Maysville, on Water Street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorse's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c. which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition of carriage, for cash or approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co



Doctors Fishback & Dudley.

HAVE commenced partnership in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c. in Lexington. By their skill in those professions, and attention to business, they hope to merit a share of the public confidence.

May 20, 1806.

For sale at this office, The Real Principles of the Roman Catholics, In reference to God and the country.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practiced, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

REMOVAL.

JAMES CONDON, TAILOR, HAS removed his shop to a small red house, on Main Street, the second door above Mr. Landman's; where he purposes carrying on his business as usual. Those gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner.

REMOVAL.

N. B. He wishes to sell a LOT of GROUND, lying on Mill Street, adjoining Col. Hart's. It is at present under good enclosure, and a brick house on it, that will make an excellent stable. Lexington, March 3, 1806.

RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN off, from Georgetown, on Sunday the 16th March, a BLOOD BAY FILLEY, two years old this spring, branded on the neck and shoulder W S, no white or other mark; but has been docked. Whoever will deliver the said Filley to the subscriber, or give such information as to enable him to get her, shall receive the above reward.

William Story.

Georgetown, April 13

MOORE'S INN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in the house lately occupied by Doctrs. Barry and Bolwell, and immediately opposite the court house in Paris, where he is prepared to accommodate all such gentlemen as may please to favor him with their custom. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of every kind, his beds attended to with care, and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any other in the place; he is determined to keep on hand an excellent flock of hay, oats, and corn, together with a faithful, sober ostler. I flatter myself under these impressions, on meeting with the patronage of a generous public.

I am the public's humble servant, Zedekiah Moore.

Paris, May 9th, 1806.

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the Painting and Gilding Business, to which he will add the Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses; He will also have an elegant assortment of Gilt Picture Frames. The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of EARTHEN WARE.

W. Montelle.

May 20, 1806.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

NOTICE, that on Saturday, the seventh day of June next, I shall meet at the Lexington Library Room, to settle with the members of that institution, and receive the balances which are due, and the half year's contribution, payable on that day. I have so often, and with so little effect, represented the propriety and necessity of punctual payment, that I shall only remark at present, that the good of the institution requires that suits should be immediately instituted against those who fail to make payment on that day.

Benj. Stout T. L. L.

May 30th, 1806.

JOHN DOWNING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT, in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of THE BUFFALO; where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Ostler particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

LUKE USHER, from Baltimore, informs the public, that he has removed his Factory to Lexington, at the sign of the Umbrella, next door to Travellers' Hall, where he will keep a constant supply of Umbrellas & Parasols, finished in the neatest manner. Merchants and traders may be supplied with Umbrellas at this Factory on more advantageous terms than by importing them.

LEAVY & GATEWOOD

Have just imported from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are opening at their store, in Lexington, A Large, Elegant, and Well Chosen Assortment of MERCHANDIZE, Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, China, Queens' and Glass Ware, Stationery, Paints and Medicine, warranted Bouncing Cloths, from No. 4 to 7; and in addition, they have a large quantity of best quality of Iron, cut and wrought Nails, & a quantity of Man's Lick Salt.

All of which were purchased at the lowest Cash prices, and will enable them to sell them, either by whole sale or retail, very low for CASH.

THOMAS HICKEY, TAILOR,

Main Cross Street, Lexington, opposite Mr. Bain's new Brick House.

OFFERS his services to his friends

and the public—flatters himself that from his long experience in the principal cities of Europe, and being lately from Philadelphia, will enable him to give general satisfaction. He presumes that a specimen of his abilities will suffice for any thing more he might say. Ladies' habits and great coats made in the first fashion. N. B. One or two apprentices, well recommended, wanted immediately.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for sale by the quarter-cask or barrel, 1st quality Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use, do. Port do. do. Cherry Bounce do. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, that has been been four years in my cellar, do. Holland Gin, do. Loaf Sugar and Coffee, 1 bbl. 1st quality Moscowado Sugar, 1 chest Hyson Tea, & 2 boxes 1st quality Chocolate.

Wm. Morton.

Lexington, 2d April, 1806.

Stallions, Geldings, Mares and Colts For Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale upwards of twenty head (of the above description) at his plantation, four miles east of Lexington, on Strode's road, equal in blood and figure to any in this state or perhaps the United States; they are generally from mares formerly selected and owned by Capt. Saml. Pryor, and Thomas D. Owings esq. by the famous running horse Diomed, Speculator and Spread Eagle, the two last supposed equal to any studs ever imported from England. As I wish to reduce my flock of horses, I will dispose of them on reasonable terms, for one half cash in hand, and the other half in six months. Amongst those offered for sale, are two three years old Stallions, and one two years old, all fine and of unquestionable blood; also four elegant four years old Mares, fit for the turf or fiddle.

Also for sale, a tract of 200 Acres first quality

MILITARY LAND,

On Deer creek, 12 or 15 miles from Chillicothe; to be sold for cash or such trade as may be approved of by

William West.

May 1st, 1806.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL,

has removed to his farm, seven miles east of Lexington, near the Rev. A. Dudley's; where he will practice Medicine in all its different branches. He has on hand a large quantity of Genuine Medicine, which he will sell by whole sale or retail. He also offers for sale, two hundred and sixty-eight acres of first rate MILITARY LAND, near Hornbeck's mill Clarke county, a part of Col. Nathaniel Gist's survey. He will take Cash or Young Negroes for it. Fayette county, 10th Feb. 1806.

REMOVAL.

E. W. CRAIG, HAS removed his store to the corner white house, opposite Mr. Leavy's; where he has received and just opened, a new and large assortment of choice FRESH GOODS, which he offers to his friends and the public at the most liberal and reduced prices.

WALTER WARFIELD,

Will practice Medicine and Surgery, in Lexington, and its vicinity. He keeps his shop in the house lately occupied by Doctors Brown and Warfield. Lexington, Feb. 19, 1806.

ALEXANDER PARKER

Has just imported from Philadelphia, and opened at his store in Lexington, (on Main Street, opposite the Public Square) A very extensive and elegant assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEEN'S GLASS & CHINA, &c. &c. The best imported Iron and Castings, Assorted, which he will sell on the moderate terms for cash, hemp, salt and country made sugar.

Lexington, May 23, 1806.

J. & D. MACCOUN,

HAVE received from Philadelphia, and now opening at their Store on Main Street, opposite the Public Square, An Extensive Assortment of MERCHANDIZE & STATUARY, Which, with a constant supply of best Pennsylvania BAR IRON & CASTINGS, & NAILS, From their Nail Manufactory, will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash in hand. Among their Books are the following, —VIZ:—

Cunningham's Law Dictionary, Bacon's Abridgment, Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, Impey's Practice, Hale's Common Law, Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, Wallington's Reports, Call's do. Vesey Junior's do. Henry Blackstone's do. Coke's do. Burrows's do. Cowper's do. Story's Pleadings, Macnally's Evidence, Barton's Treatise on Equity, Fonblanque on do. Pothier on Obligations, Povel on Contracts, Kames's Law Tracts, do. Principles of Equity, The English Pleader, Pleader's Abridgment, Espinal's, Wentworth's Executor, Roper on Wills, Jones on Bailment, Citty on Bills of Exchange, Fitzherbert's Natura Brevium, Lilly's Entries, Brown on Equality, Becaria on Crimes, The Federalist, Curran's Speeches, Moore's Anacreon, Sanborn's Letters from Italy, Abbe Bartholomew's Travels in Italy, Roscoe's Lorenzo de Medici, Hool's Aroello, Gifford's Translation of Juvenal, Darwin's Life, The Life of Genl. Moreau, Moreau's St. Domingo, Darrow's Travels in Africa, Moore's Travels through France, Germany, &c. Carr's Stranger in France, Residence in France, Smith's Wealth of Nations, Interesting Anecdotes, do. Memoirs, Spectator, Don Quixotte, Gilblas de Santelme, Heltham's Philosophy, Paley's do. do. Evidence of Christian Religion, Davis's Sermons, Doddridge's Paraphrase, Carey's Family Bible, latest edition. Also the best approved Classic and Scientific Authors, for the use of Schools, with a variety of other Books too tedious to enumerate. They have likewise contracted for a few thousand copies of the new improved edition of WEBSTER'S SPELLING BOOK, containing twenty-four pages more than the present one in use; to be printed in Lexington, from the standing types composed in Philadelphia. Orders from one to one hundred dozen, can, in a few weeks after this time, be filled on the shortest notice, and at a lower price, than they can be imported from Philadelphia. Also the following Books of Kentucky manufacture, will be furnished on the same low terms, to wit:—

The American Orator, Kentucky Preceptor, American do. School Geography, Guthrie's Arithmetic, Wilson's, Lyle's, Harrison, and Murray's Grammars, Blank Books, &c. &c. &c. Subscribers for Carey's Family Bibles are requested to call and receive them.

Lexington, May 10.

Just Received by WILKINS & TANNEHILL,

And now opening in the store formerly occupied by Charles Wilkins, opposite the court house, and for sale by the package, viz.

- 10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
- 10 — Jamaica Spirits,
- 10 — Madeira L. P.
- 10 — Sherry,
- 4 — Colman's,
- 4 — Port,
- 8 — Pepper,
- 10 — Brimstone,
- 6 — Alum,
- 15 — Copperas,
- 10 — Ginger,
- 10 — Madder,
- 8 — Chocolate,
- 50 boxes Segars,
- 1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon,
- Logwood,
- 10 boxes Young Hyson,
- 10 do. Hyson Skin,
- 35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,
- Raisins in kegs.

The above articles will be disposed of at a moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days. A supply of GROCERIES, &c. will be regularly received from Philadelphia, which will enable us to furnish store keepers, &c. others upon the lowest terms.

W. & T.

JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the house, opposite Samuel & George Trotter's, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in addition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of GOODS, which will be sold cheap for Cash.

Lexington, March 5, 1806.

20 DOLLAR REWARD.

On Christmas last, a Negro Woman named LETTY, belonging to the subscriber, the is about 28 years of age, of a common stature, spare and erect, fond of strong drink, and when intoxicated very insolent. Her clothing consisted of two or three white muslin dresses, one of fancy chintz, salmon coloured linsey petticoat, white yarn stockings and good shoes, with sundry other clothing of good quality. I believe this negro was harboured for some time in and near this place, and if removed, no doubt is furnished with a pass to Clarke county, Bathtown or Danville.

I will pay the above reward for the negro delivered to

Will. Morton.

Lexington, 2d April, 1806.

GEORGE TROTTER and JOHN TILFORD Jun. trading under the firm of TROTTER & TILFORD.

Have just received from Philadelphia, and now opening in the house formerly occupied by George Trotter, a large and extensive assortment of MERCHANDIZE, suitable for the present and approaching seasons—consisting of

- Fancy calicoes and chintzes
- Leoneo, cambric, rambored, jaconet and laced muslins,
- Dimities and Irish linens
- Cloths, fancy and constitution cords
- Cotton cassimeres
- Black and yellow Nankens
- Kid, morocco, and stuff shoes
- Leghorn and Dunstable bonnets
- Umbrellas and parasols
- Queens' ware by the crate
- 10 by 12 and 8 by 10 window glass
- Hardware and Cutlery
- Coffee, sugar and teas
- Madeira, Port, Sherry and Tenerife wines
- 4th proof brandy
- Salt, castings, nails and best Pennsylvania Iron, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Which will be sold unusually low for cash in hand.

Those indebted to George Trotter or to Trotter and Scott, are requested to call and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can possibly be given. Those that fail to comply with this request, must expect their accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

April 29th, 1806.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, will dispose of his FARM, three and a half miles south-west of Lexington, containing about 300 acres, part of the late col. Campbell's military survey; about 100 acres cleared, with good buildings, orchards, &c. &c. Also, 200 acres, lying about four miles west of Lexington, part of col. Hine's military survey, with a small improvement thereon. For terms apply to the subscriber.

Richd. Higgins.

28th May, 1806.

SALT!

The public are informed that the works at the United States Saline, below the mouth of the Wabash, are now concluded with so much spirit and success, that the quantity of salt now is greatly superior to the demand: several thousand bushels having been accumulated in store; the price is reduced to five shillings Virginia currency, per bushel.

April 19, 1806.

Kentucky Insurance Office,
26th May, 1806.

ALL notes offered for discount, shall be dated the day after discount day, unless the note or notes are given for real transactions.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. MARTIN, Clk.
8c Ken. Ins. Comp.

STOLEN.

FROM the subscriber on the 12th instant, one male from Lexington; a black horse four years old, upwards of 14 and a half hands high, a snip on his upper lip, about the size of a round half dollar—a small lump on the top of his forehead—docked, but not branded; trouts, racks and canter well—holds his nose up.

Any person that will secure the Horse, or give such information that I get him, shall receive a reward of Five Dollars—or Ten Dollars for the Horse and Thief; and all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber.

Isaac M' Isaac.

May 21st. 1806.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Boy,

ABOUT 12 years old, likely, healthy, and well grown. Apply to the printer hereof.

3d June, 1806.

The noted running horse,

DARE DEVIL,

(OR JOHNSON'S COLT.)

STANDS in Lexington, near the lower end of Mr. Dodge's rope walk and adjoining Mr. J. Maxwell's field, at the white stable on the late extension of Upper-Street; to be let to mares at ten dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of fix within the season, twenty-five cents at the stable door.

DARE DEVIL is an elegant deep bay, black legs, mane and tail, full 15 1-2 hands high, was got by the old imported Don Carlos, his dam by old Harmless, his grand dam by col. Fitzhugh's noted True Whig. To say more of his pedigree I conceive unnecessary. His colts are large and very elegant, and those that have been tried, are found to be horses of great strength and activity, fine figure and gaiety and have, when grown up, commanded very high prices; Dare Devil is a horse of fine figure, and great gaiety & sprightliness, and certainly possesses the grand requisites either for the turf, saddle or harness; excellent eyes, fine limbs, strong bone, muscular strength and action equal perhaps to any horse in the United States, as will appear from the following sketch of his performance.

In the fall '97, he won the Jockey Club colt's purse at Lexington; in the fall '98, he distanced the noted running horse Weazle, four miles the heats, at maj. Blackburn's course; the same fall he won a purse at Frankfort, beating several fleet horses; was brought to Lexington the next day by 12 o'clock, notwithstanding the roads were very deep and heavy, was started immediately (without being cleaned) flew the course, leaped a high fence that was put up at a short turn in the course with the intent to keep the horses from flying off the course, was leaped back, saved his distance that heat, and took the purse, two miles the heats, beating col. Bibb's noted running stud horse Black Shark, and col. Risby's Roan. In August '99, he won a quarter race for 100l. at Meigs's Town, carrying 200lbs. to a catch, beating col. Buokner's mare, a noted quarter nag; the same year, in September, he received a forfeit of 500 dollars, on a match with the noted running stud horse Alfred, two miles the heats; the same fall he won a purse at Danville, two miles the heats; the next week he won a purse at Bairdstown, three miles the heats, beating Black Shark, and distancing the noted horse Gold Wire, one week after walked over the course at Louisville for the first day's purse. There are a great number of other races formerly run by Dare Devil, which he was successful in, but do not state them lest I might be inaccurate; one however I am informed of by Mr. Gatewood—a purse race, the heats, at George Town, where he more than double distanced the famous running horse Diomedes, which had been kept by Mr. Gatewood. I believe I may say with propriety, that he has run and won more races than any horse that ever run in this state.

The foregoing statement of his pedigree and performance, is impartial and precise, as near as I could ascertain from good authority.

N. BURROWES.

Lexington, March 8.

N. B. Good pasture for mares at a moderate price, and every attention paid to them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

P. S. Such mares as did not stand to the horse last season, and have not been transferred, may have a leap gratis.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

L A W S
OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT

For establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to establish trading houses at such posts and places on the frontiers, or in the Indian country, on either or both sides of the Mississippi river, as he shall deem most convenient, for the purpose of carrying on a liberal trade with the several Indian nations, within the United States, or their territories.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be authorized to appoint a superintendent of Indian trade, whose duty it shall be to purchase and take charge of all goods intended for trade with the Indian nations aforesaid, and to transmit the same to such places as he shall be directed by the President. And he shall take an oath or affirmation, faithfully to execute the trust committed to him, and that he will not directly, or indirectly be concerned or interested in any trade, commerce, or barter, but on the public account; and he shall also give bond, in the penal sum of twenty thousand dollars, with sufficient security, to be approved by the Secretary of the treasury of the United States, truly and honestly to account, for all the money, goods and other property, whatever, which shall come into his hands, or for which in good faith, he ought to account, and to perform all the duties required of him by this act; and his accounts shall be made up quarterly yearly, and transmitted to the Secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of Indian trade shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable quarterly yearly, at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be authorized to appoint an agent for each trading house established under the provisions of this act; and every such agent shall give bond with sufficient security, in such sum as the President shall direct, truly and honestly, to account for all the money, goods and other property, whatever, which shall come into his hands, and for which he ought to account, and to perform all the duties required of him by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each of the said agents, to receive from the superintendent of Indian trade, and dispose of, in trade with the Indian nations aforesaid, such goods as may be transmitted to him by the said superintendent, to be received and disposed of as aforesaid, according to the rules and orders which the President of the United States shall prescribe; and every such agent shall take an oath or affirmation, faithfully to execute the trust committed to him; and that he will not, directly or indirectly, be concerned or interested in any trade, commerce or barter, but on the public account; and he shall render an account quarterly yearly, to the superintendent of Indian trade, of all money, goods and other property, whatever, which shall be transmitted to him, or for which in good faith, he ought to account; and he shall transmit duplicates of his accounts to the Secretary of the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the superintendent of Indian trade, the agents, their clerks, or other persons employed by them, shall not be, directly or indirectly, concerned in exporting to a foreign country, any peltries or furs belonging to the United States, or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, on their own, or any other than the public account, or take or apply to his or their own use, any emolument or gain, for negotiating or transacting any business or trade, during his or their appointment, agency or employment, other than provided by this act, or excepting for, or on account of the United States. And if any such person shall offend against any of the prohibitions aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, forfeit to the United States a sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall be removed from such office, agency or employment, and forever thereafter, be incapable of holding any office under the United States: Provided, That if any person, other than a public prosecutor, shall give information of any such offence, upon which a prosecution and conviction shall be had, one-half of the aforesaid penalty, when received, shall be for the use of the person giving such information: And provided also, That if such misdemeanor be committed by the superintendent of Indian trade, or by any agent, it shall be deemed a breach of the condition of his bond, and the penalty thereof may be recovered in any court having competent jurisdiction of the same.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the prices of goods supplied to, and to be paid for by the Indians, shall be regulated in such manner, that the capital stock, furnished by the United States, shall not be diminished.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, the annual sum of three thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of the salary of the superintendent of Indian trade and his clerks, to be paid out of any money in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, the President of the United States, be, and he is hereby authorized to annually from the treasury of the United States, a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, to be applied under his direction, to the payment of the agents and clerks; which agents shall be allowed to draw out of the public supplies two rations each, and each clerk one ration per day.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars, including the sums heretofore appropriated, and applied to the like purpose, and exclusive of the salary of the superintendent of Indian trade, and of the allowances to agents and clerks, be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying on trade and intercourse with the Indian nations, in the manner aforesaid, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That if any agent or agents, their clerks, or other person employed by them, shall purchase or receive from any Indian, in the way of trade or barter, any gun, or other article commonly used in hunting; any instrument of husbandry, or cooking utensil, of the kind usually obtained by Indians in their intercourse with white people, or any article of clothing, excepting flannel, furs, he or they shall respectively forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, for each offence, to be recovered by action of debt, in the name and to the use of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction in like cases: Provided, That no suit shall be commenced, except in the State or territory within which the cause of action shall have arisen, or in which the defendant may reside. And it shall be the duty of the superintendent of Indian trade, or of the superintendent of Indian affairs, and their deputies respectively, to whom information of every such offence shall be given, to collect the requisite evidence, if attainable, to prosecute the offence without delay.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said superintendent of Indian trade, under the direction of the President of the United States, to cause the said furs and peltry to be sold at public auction, public notice whereof shall be given three weeks previous to such sale, in different parts of the United States, making an equal distribution of the same, in proportion to the demand of the market, and as may be deemed most advantageous to the United States, and upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of war: Provided, That there shall not be less than six annual public sales, of the said furs and peltry, and that the superintendent of Indian trade, shall not hold more than two such sales in any State, during any one year.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for and during the term of three years, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 21, 1806.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To regulate and fix the compensations of the Officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives herein after mentioned, shall be, and hereby are entitled to receive, in lieu of their compensations fixed by law, the following sums, that is to say: The Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, two thousand dollars, each; their principal Clerks, one thousand three hundred dollars, each; and each of their engrossing Clerks, one thousand dollars per annum.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sergeant at arms of the Senate, who also performs the duty of a door-keeper, the sergeant at arms, and the door-keeper of the House of Representatives, shall be, and they are hereby entitled to receive, nine hundred and fifty dollars, per annum, each; and that the assistant door-keeper of the Senate, and the assistant door-keeper of the House of Representatives, shall be, and they are hereby entitled to receive, nine hundred dollars, per annum, each.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That any appropriation which shall be made by the Senate, or House of Representatives, out of the contingent fund of either House, towards the compensation of any of the officers of the Senate, or House of Representatives, shall be taken and considered as a part of the salary allowed by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the compensations provided for in this act, shall commence and take effect from and after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fix.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled "An act to regulate and fix the compensations of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, passed on the twenty-ninth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, shall, from and after the thirty-first of March, one thousand eight hundred and fix, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 10, 1806.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be made known to Nicholas C. Nissen, Esquire, his Danish Majesty's Consul, residing at Tripoli, the high sentiments entertained by Congress, of his distinguished and benevolent attention manifested to Captain Bainbridge, his officers and crew, during the time of their captivity in Tripoli.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 10, 1806.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7.

MR. SLOAN'S SPEECH
On Mr. Gregg's motion, in reply to Mr. Randolph.

MR. SLOAN. I do not rise to deny, but to acknowledge myself, one of those horn-brook politicians alluded to by a member from Virginia, and to assure this committee, that I do not envy or begrudge that member either his superior genius, talents or learning—and further, to ask on behalf of myself, and others of this class, the favour of being permitted to deliver our sentiments on this, and other important subjects, in such language as we are capable of, until our constituents may have an opportunity of electing other members of superior learning and talents, and farther advanced in political knowledge. This is a favour I hope will not be denied, otherwise a great number of American citizens, the remainder of this and the ensuing session, must go unrepresented.

In answer to the assertion, that our late conduct respecting Spain was such as we dare not mention, that we dare not take off the injunction of secrecy, that we are ashamed to let the nation know the secret, permit me to assure that member, and this committee, that I feel neither shame nor compunction of heart, for the part that I acted in that business; not doubting that when the injunction is taken off, and the public acquainted with the whole transaction; the real friends of the peace and interest of United States, will fully approve the conduct of the majority, with whom I had the pleasure to act, and which, were I by side glances and insinuations, to endeavour to impress the public mind with a belief, that a majority of their representatives had acted in a manner they were ashamed of—I conceive my constituents would thenceforth consider me unworthy of their confidence, and consequently of a seat on this floor.

We are told, that we have no cabinet. Is it necessary? Is it recognized by the constitution? No. The President's powers are defined, and have for five years been fulfilled to the satisfaction of the people.

I have heard of British cabinets, British ministers, and British privy councils—of their conduct I imbibed a very bad opinion, before the member alluded to, was out of his nurse's arms, and have seen no cause to change that opinion—it is therefore pleasing to me to hear, that we have no such institution.

Mr. Chairman, however great my gratitude to that member for his paternal care over the children in politics, on this floor, which roused him from his sick bed, to give his superior opinion on this important subject, before our weak and feeble minds had been misled by Tom, Dick and Harry, or some other

arrogant chap, that might have some knowledge of steering a ship at sea; but totally ignorant of navigating our vessel of State—I say, notwithstanding I gave all the attention in my power, to his eloquent speech of 2 hours 48 minutes, there were divers parts which my weak brain could not comprehend, and which I beg leave to lay before this committee, for the purpose of receiving further information.

1. I cannot comprehend how our demanding the release of our impressed seamen, and restitution for unjust captures of our vessels, can be construed as throwing our weight in the scale of France, for the purpose of supporting a set of men, who do not support the public weal of the United States.

2. Nor can I possibly discover, that Great Britain stands precisely in the same situation that republican France did in '93. For information on this subject, let me ask, was it not British gold and British intrigue, that then formed the coalition against republican France? And is it not the same that has formed the present coalition against monarchical France? Have the armies of France in either case, advanced beyond their own territory, previous to the raising and advancing toward their powerful armies, for the express purpose of subjugating them, and dividing their property amongst the coalited powers? If the accounts received are true, they have not.

But we are told, that Britain is now the only barrier against tyranny, and her navy our only security, that the battle off Trafalgar prevented the fleets of France and Spain from laying our seaport towns under contribution, and that the British navy alone, stands between us and their tyranny. Mr. Chairman, if a British subject was admitted on this floor, to advocate his sovereign's cause, I should from him, have expected such language; but to hear it from a member of Congress, has astonished me more, than any thing I ever heard within these walls. I may add, that I believe even a British subject of common sense and prudence, would not have committed his character, by asserting, that the combined fleets of Holland, France, and Spain, were so reduced, that ten British ships, (I expect of the line was meant,) would be glad to meet their whole force.

Neither can I comprehend that language, that in one breath asserts, that Spain has grossly insulted us on our own territory; that we pocket those insults, because they are a favoured nation, and in the next breath asserts, that she is no nation; but those aggressions are the acts of France.

I here deem it my duty to make some remarks on observations made on this floor, which have a tendency to mislead and alarm the public mind, with regard to France and Spain. We have been told, that Spain has insulted us on our own territory. I appeal to the gentleman from Virginia, whether he has not declared, that we do not possess a foot of ground beyond the Iberville? If so, let the world judge of the consistency of his remarks. I ask, if Spain has not ordered her cruisers to respect our vessels? and whether France is not on a friendly footing with us? Shall then the public mind be deceived with the idea, that Congress have not acted towards those nations with spirit? For what? Because our boundaries with Spain are not defined. I trust in God, we shall never go to war for that. I repeat it, our affairs are in a train of amicable settlement, and, I trust, they will be soon settled.

It is asserted, that France would be as tyrannical on the Ocean as England, had she the same power—this is a point that I have neither foreknowledge or sagacity enough to determine, nor do I consider such assertions either necessary or proper on the present occasion. The degraded point of view in which Spain has been represented, the tyrannical disposition of France, and Britain represented as the only barrier against her tyranny, the forlorn hope of European liberty—I have heard with sorrow, believing such language highly improper, to be used in a legislative capacity, by any representative of a free people, whose interest it is to cultivate peace & harmony with all nations of the earth.

I shall only trouble the committee with one more observation upon the learned and eloquent speech first mentioned, in which I think it was alleged, that parchment was the only remedy applied to aggressions on our territory, for which a member from New Jersey might receive a vegetable specific. If I am the member alluded to, permit me to reply, that if by dealing in parchment, we can continue to purchase as good bargains as Louisiana, and thereby preserve peace, I hope the United States will always prefer dealing in that commodity, rather than to imbue their hands in human blood. Respecting vegetable specifics, I shall only observe, that if that member lives to my age, needing no more specific medicine, either vegetable or mineral, he may consider it a great blessing; but which I think very improbable.

Mr. Chairman, believing it my duty to deliver my sentiments in as few words as possible, that other members standing on an equal floor, may have an opportunity to deliver theirs, I shall hasten to a conclusion—at the same time not doubt-

ing, that if I was disposed to do, I could take up the time of the committee as long, and to as little purpose as any member within these walls.

I could, under the pretext of explaining, keep the floor two hours and nine minutes, if the chairman did not order me down, which I hope he will, if ever I attempt it.

In explaining, I could declare, that I did not mean to stigmatize a respectable class of citizens with dishonesty, or any other reproachful epithet—and immediately compare them to butterflies of the day, and to slippery eels, who will get round and evade any regulations or restrictions that can be made, whole interest is their guide, regardless of the peace and interest of the nation in which they reside.

I could declare, that I had not insulted the House; but aimed at certain political characters—and in the next breath, charge a majority of the same House with having hoodwinked its members, but unable to do so with foreign nations—I again, could charge them with bullying England, and truckling to France, and exclaim in an imperious tone, this you have done, and you know it.

Mr. Chairman, I could go on still further, and assert, that the little trifling arguments of my opponents ought to bear no weight, because destitute of reason, that instinct, the guide of the brute creation, was superior to such reason—yet declare, that I meant no insult to their understanding.

I could then in the prophetic line, inform the committee, that if they offended the British minister, he would immediately put forth his strength, and make the United States feel it—and that although France at present appears friendly, she is like the still hog drinking swill, meditating future evil, and will eventually (if in her power), treat us worse than England.

I could in a few words remove this mighty bugbear, that the friends of the resolution have made so much ado about; I mean the imprefment of three thousand of our seamen; by informing the committee, that it has been the practice of Britain time immemorial—that it has been found indispensibly necessary, to enable them to man their fleets—that is to say, without these diabolical means, which none but infernal fiends in human shape could even use, they could not so effectually have carried fire and sword, devastation and plunder, to every habitable part of the globe, and thereby to greatly increased the quantum of human misery, and the cries of the widows and fatherless.

I could also, if my conscience would permit, after venting my hatred in the most bitter invectives against the French Emperor, that my genius could invent, charging Congress with truckling to him, and bestowing on the government of England the highest applause, for their opposition to French tyranny, repeatedly deny being the apologist of Britain; but a subsequent question arises, would the members of this committee subscribe to the truth of such declarations?

But, Mr. Chairman, I will detain the committee no longer with telling them what might be done; but earnestly call their attention to what has been done, to what has been said on this floor—we have been told, that France cannot get a pound of coffee or sugar, from her own islands, except through the medium of American vessels, and that we have a treaty, that obliges us to treat them as one of the most favoured nations—this raises the curtain, and gives a full and complete view of the whole scene—this explains in the most clear and explicit manner, the elaborate speech of two hours and forty-eight minutes, and the explanation of two hours and nine minutes. A horn-book politician, may by this, clearly discover the intention of the member from Virginia, and Tom, Dick and Harry, if they have only learned the three first letters of the alphabet, may understand his meaning, and why he would prefer an embargo, to even a partial non-importation of British manufactures. It is published, that George the third, that zealous defender of the most holy faith, by whose most gracious orders, the colonies of North America were declared out of his protection; and afterwards his paternal care was further manifested, in burning their towns, murdering their citizens, and causing their prisoners to perish with famine, and pestilence, in noisome dungeons, and filthy prison ships. I say, it is possible, as the precious life of this great benefactor of mankind is yet preserved, as we are told on this floor, remains animated with the same benevolent spirit, fighting the battles of liberty, against Gallic tyranny; if he should sail by land, his pious zeal may induce him once more, to resort to his former hope, (as he did in the late war with republican France), declare all her ports and her allies in a state of blockade, cover the Ocean with his fleets, in order to effect by famine, what he is unable to do by force of arms—in that case, an embargo on American vessels, would facilitate his purpose. But here let me ask this committee, can the Congress of the United States countenance such a proceeding? I hope not.

Before I sit down, let me ask the members of this committee, especially you

in whose ears the expiring groans of your brethren in arms, of your beloved fellow citizens yet vibrates; slain by the murderous hands of the mercenaries of Great Britain; or more barbarously deprived of life, by famine and pestilence—can you, while that same monarch reigns, and instead of diminishing, has added to the long and black catalogue of crimes, set forth in our declaration of independence, which induced you to risk your lives, in opposition to his tyranny; can you with complacency, or any degree of approbation, sit and hear that government, who continues her tyranny and injustice to these United States, (witness the capture of our vessels and imprisonment of our seamen,) held up by a member on this floor, as the only barrier we have against the tyranny of that nation, who, in our struggle, assisted us with vessels of war, arms, ammunition, men, and money; whose soldiers fought by your side, and bled to support American liberty and independence, and whose government continues friendly towards us—I hope not, I believe you cannot, your hearts must turn indignant from such language. For my own part, I am free to declare, that since I have had the honour of a seat on this floor, I have heard nothing that has hurt my feelings.

I have long borne them in silence—I am happy in obtaining a few moments in my plain and unlearned way, to express them, that this committee, and all the United States may know, that I retain the same abhorrence against British tyranny, that I did in the revolutionary war; and also the same love for the liberty and independence of the United States.

Lexington WARM & COLD BATHS.

THE public are respectfully informed, that I have, at considerable expense, in addition to my former Baths, (on a permanent spring on my premises) erected three new Bathing Houses, one of which is solely set apart for the Ladies' use.

The use of Baths, warm and cold, were so general with the ancients, and particularly in warm climates, and the advantages to be derived from them, not only to persons in health as a luxury, but also in various acute diseases, where excruciating pain has been relieved, and sudden death often prevented, by the use of the warm bath alone; as well as the advantages to be derived both to children and persons of mature age, from the use of one or the other, as the faculty may think adapted to their case, will, the subscriber trusts, ensure the countenance and support of the citizens and others to the accommodation he hopes his baths may afford. Himself and attendants, will, from day-break 'til nine at night, wait on gentlemen; and careful female servants are provided to attend at all times on such ladies as may be pleased to encourage the attempt he has made to add to their convenience and comfort.

G. A. WEBER.
N. B. Dr. Buchan, in England, and Count Rumford, a native of our own country, with numerous other writers of eminence, have so fully set forth the advantages of Warm and Cold bathing, that the reading of their works, is presumed, will be amply sufficient to ensure remuneration to the owner, for the expenses incurred in the present undertaking.

* Persons may pay each time of bathing, or engage for the season.
Lexington, 3d June, 1806.

FOR SALE.

Two acres of good second rate land, part of a military right, nearly 70 acres thereof cleared and fenced, on which are three cabins, barn and two stables, also a spring that has yielded hitherto sufficient water the driest season; the fourth branch of clear creek runs through part of it, and is situate in Jefferson county, within half a mile of David Steele's mill, about four miles from Abraham Froman's ware-house and ferry. A good title shall be given to the purchaser by James Dean, whose farm joins the above, or Charles Williams, to whom it is rented nearly 18 months. Terms may be known by applying at this office.
May 22, 1806.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living in Mercer county, on Shawanee run a DARK BROWN MARE, five years old this spring, branded on the near shoulder thus, A C, a snip on her nose and twitch tail. It is supposed the mare was taken by a slave by the name of Daniel, belonging to Col. Gabl. Slaughter, and turned loose near Lexington. A generous reward will be given for the mare by
Abraham Chapline.
June 1st, 1806.

Taken up by Barnabas Pullam, on the waters of Beaver creek, in Barren county, a

Small Bay Mare,

2 or 15 years old, star and snip, her left hind foot white, some white on the other hind foot, some saddle spots, branded on the near buttock B; appraised to sixteen dollars, February 27th, 1806.

A copy. Telfe,
*35 W. Logan Clk.

Taken up by John Gorham, on the waters of Cane run, about four miles from Lexington, a

Brown Mare,

four or five years old, near 15 hands high, no brand, a small star, and two hind feet white; appraised to 60 dollars.
Clk's Humphreys f. p.
May 12, 1806.

He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lamb'ring at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 7.

MARRIED—On Thursday evening last, BENJAMIN PARK ESQ. Delegate to Congress from the India Territory, to the amiable Miss ELIZA BARTON, of this town.

GOOD NEWS—AT LAST.
We learn, that three of the many Orleans Mails now due, are lying at Frankfort, and will certainly arrive at the Lexington office to-morrow.

The ravages committed by the Army Worm, is inconceivable to those who have not witnessed its depredations. Many meadows are left with scarcely a spear of grass standing; and the wheat, rye, and corn, have not shared a much better fate.—The planters are generally replanting their fields of corn; hoping the worms will disappear, before it is out of the ground, as they are now decreasing in number. The Editor will thank any Gentleman for a particular account of this worm, with the best probable method of guarding against its depredations in future seasons.

We have received Waite's prize list of the four first days' drawing of the New-York Literary Lottery. Adventurers can examine them on application at this office; or by leaving the number of their tickets, their fate, when known, shall be published.

AGRICULTURAL.
Many countries depend in a great measure on the annual produce of the orchard; and in these it will be of great utility to circulate the intelligence of an experiment for the protection of fruit trees from the Caterpillar, which has been attended with complete success. A clod of earth is moulded round the top of the trunk of the tree; and this is the whole process. From the hour that this operation is performed, even the most remote ramifications will begin to fall, and the tree will, in a short time, be wholly freed from this destructive incumbrance. It is true that the animals will afterwards attempt to renew their depredations; but as soon as he arrives at the ring of earth, which should be permitted to remain, he will hasten down the trunk with much more rapidity than he attempted to ascend. We state this fact with confidence, but we leave to the learned the explanation of the mystery.
(Philanthropist.)

VERY IMPORTANT...IF TRUE!!

We give the following as a report, without meaning to authenticate it—indeed we know not how it originated; but it is said, that as the United States' frigate Essex was returning home, she met an English sloop of war, and after making a variety of signals, none of which were answered, the Briton suddenly fired a broad side into her, which being returned by the American, the other went instantly to the bottom. It is supposed, the sloop mistook the frigate for an Indian, and by this manoeuvre expected to capture her.
(Alexandria Expositor.)

We are favoured with the following account of the death of BOWLES, by a friend who received it from a passenger, late from the Havannah.

The celebrated partizan MAJOR BOWLES, died in the cells of Moro Castle, Havannah, early in the last month. He was a brother to the famous Carrington Bowles, of Print Shop Memory, on Ludgate Hill, London. The Maj. had lived so long among the Canadian tribes of Indians, as to become more than half savage himself. Long employed by the American ministers, and their American governors, he had perpetrated a number of mischiefs and cruelties, on the peaceful and defenceless frontier inhabitants of the United States; went to England for a few years, after the revolutionary war; was again noticed and employed, and but a few years back, was landed out of a British sloop of war, on the shores of the Bay of Mobile, made his way towards their Southern frontier, and, after alternately committing many offences on the subjects of the United States, urging the savages to war, and committing open hostilities against the Spaniards, he was betrayed and taken up by a party of his fellow savages, delivered to the Spanish Commandant, who soon had him confined in the Moro Castle. He was there shut out from light or air, and fed upon bread and water only, until being deprived of all hope of delivery, he refused any kind of sustenance whatever, and died in April 1806.

(Petersburg Intelligencer.)

Extract of a letter, dated Natchitoches, 17th March, 1806.

"We are likely to have a brush with the Spaniards, in this quarter, in consequence of a small parcel of land being claimed by the two governments, situate between Natchitoches and the river Sabine; neither party being disposed to relinquish their jurisdiction, are about to try which is the strongest—in a former letter, I informed you Captain Turner had driven a small party of soldiers from this side the Sabine river; they were much mortified at being obliged to move, and have since collected between 4 and 500 men, at a little town called Nacogoches, 150 miles west of this place, from whence they have notified Major Porter of their intention to reclaim their former points, one of which is only 6 miles distant from this place: the Major has in consequence, sent out a detachment

of 60 men, under the command of Capt. Johnston, to prevent the Spaniards from occupying any part, on this side of the river, or, if possible, to prevent their crossing; it is conjectured from the disposition of Captain Johnston, (who would almost as soon fight as eat,) that if the Spaniards cross the river, an engagement will ensue—we are not fearful of any ill consequences here, let the issue be what it will."
(Virginia Argus.)

Extract of a letter from Havannah, dated April 6.

"I am surprised to see so much in the United States' papers, respecting the political relations between the United States and Spain. I am confident that one half the Gazette accounts are nothing more than mere fabrications, as I already know some of them to be. It seems to be insinuated, that hostile appearances are manifested by this government; but I assure you, that it is directly the contrary, and that a very pacific disposition is entertained towards the Americans, and there appears to have been nothing of a hostile nature received from the Court of Madrid, and it is the prevailing opinion here, that all differences between the two nations, will be amicably settled."

NORFOLK, May 14.

We lately noticed the destruction occasioned by the fire in the Great Dismal Swamp, which we are sorry to learn continues to rage with unabated violence, carrying destruction in every direction.

Intending, if we can procure it, to publish a full and particular account of this conflagration, we shall not at this time state some facts relative to it, nor offer some reflections which they have suggested.

The consequences have been, and still continue to be very seriously felt by the inhabitants residing near the Swamp, the heated atmosphere occasioned by, & the smoke proceeding from such an immense body of fire, have rendered their habitations almost insupportable. Their effects have been for some days past, (though in a less degree,) extended to this place and Portsmouth, and at this moment, occasion much inconvenience, and are productive of all the disagreeable sensations which heat and smoke may be supposed to occasion.

At the moment we are writing, and for the last two days, the wind has been to the Southward, which letting the smoke directly on this place, the sun has been only at times visible, and the horizon contracted to not more than a mile distant, often not more than half a mile, and sometimes we have not been able to see three hundred yards.

The Captains who have lately arrived, inform us, that on approaching the land, they experienced great inconvenience, and were exposed to some dangers from the same circumstance, they state, that it was at times so thick from the smoke, that they could not see a mile ahead.

The Pilots also find difficulty in conducting the vessels up and down the river.

A change of wind will relieve the inhabitants of the towns for the present, but nothing but rain, (which is so devoutly to be desired, for this and other reasons,) can remedy the mischief effectually.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Robert Burns, Capt. Waite, in 36 days from Liverpool, the Editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool papers to the 3d of April—also a file of Lloyd's list.

On the morning of the 8th of April, when the Robert Burns left Liverpool, it was reported, that WAR had been declared against Prussia. Our printed accounts, however, extend no farther than the laying on an embargo.

DISPUTE WITH PRUSSIA.

LONDON, April 5.

A sloopage has been laid upon all Prussian ships, and the Baltic and Tonnage convoys have been detained till further orders.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. G. Jackson, the brother, we believe, of Mr. Francis James Jackson, our Minister at Berlin, arrived at Mr. Fox's office in Downing Street, with most important dispatches from Berlin. A Cabinet Council was held soon afterwards.

It has been reported, that Prussia has not only taken possession of Cuxhaven, but that she has expressed a determination to occupy Hamburg, and to co-operate with France in seizing Swedish Pomerania. How far these reports are correct, we know not; but we must infer, that the disposition of the Court of Berlin has assumed a hostile attitude towards this country, from the circumstance of a sloopage having been laid yesterday upon all Prussian ships in our ports, as our Deal correspondent has informed us:

DEAL, April 4.

This day, at noon, an express arrived at Dover, which was immediately forwarded to Vice Admiral Holloway, who commands in the Downs, and instantly dispatched to Vice Admiral Lord Keith, at Ramsgate, to stop all Prussian vessels of every description, both in Dover, Ramsgate, and the Downs, as well as every other port down the coast!

LONDON, April 8.

Report says, that the Hon. David Erskine, son of Lord Erskine, and member for Beremouth, is shortly to proceed in a special diplomatic character to America, to arrange the differences existing between us and the United States.

VIENNA, February 16.
Prince Charles has created General Mack's name from the list of Generals, and his employment as chief of the staff has been conferred on General Meyer, who enjoys the particular confidence of the Archduke.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.
On Sunday last, the Caen, Steamship, in 37 days from London, arrived at Baltimore—Iris ship-brings us papers from our London correspondent, to the 10th ult. They announce the arrival at different ports of a number of British vessels, from Embsay, &c. &c. some with cargoes and some in ballast; also, a number of Prussian vessels sent in by their cruisers.

By a letter received in New-York, from a respectable manufacturing house in Scotland, it appears that the late proceedings of Congress, relative to the non-importation of certain articles of British manufacture, had created so much inquietude among the exporters of goods to this country, that a great quantity packed up and ready for shipping, had been stopped until more satisfactory information was received, as to the intention of the American government.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 21.

Capt. Cutler, arrived at Portland, from Maricao, (which he left about the 20th April,) informs, that he saw Trinidad papers, received there before he sailed, which say, that Miranda had taken Margaritta, Cumana, Barcelona, and Caracacas—that immediately after landing, he was joined by 16,000 Colonians—that the current report was, the United States were at war with Spain, and that the expedition was fitted out by the United States government. Barcelona and Cumana surrendered without resistance.

JUST PUBLISHED,
For Sale at this Office, the
Kentucky English Grammar,
OR
New Grammatical Institute.

BY SAMUEL WILSON,
Teacher of Languages & Belles-Lettres.

Of This is the THIRD EDITION, with considerable improvements.

LAND FOR SALE.

557 Acres lying on the Frankfort road, about two and a half miles from Lexington, being part of Preston's military survey, and known by the name of the Cove Spring. I will sell the whole together, or divide into small lots so as to suit a number of purchasers. The land is superiorly watered and timbered to any in this vicinity. Any person wanting to purchase the above land, may know the terms by application to the subscriber at Mr. Wilson's Tavern.

Charles A. Lewis.
Lexington, May 13, 1806.

Wanted Immediately,
At J. Charles' Printing Office and Book Bindery,
FOUR APPRENTICES.

Boys from 12 to 16 years of age would be preferred. The salary given to journeymen of either of the above branches, is from 20 to 40 Dollars per month.

Very high wages will be given for a well inclined black or yellow boy, of from 16 to 20 years of age, provided he is bound for three or more years, to work at press.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT I shall proceed to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to prove the beginning of Moses Kirkendall's survey, to include John Sovern's improvement, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth of June, 1806.
Levi Allbrook.
Clarke county, 26 June, 1806.

F. L. TURNER,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his Office to Travellers' Hall, where he will continue it until October. He wishes to close his business by that time, and requests all those who are indebted to him, either to make payment or close their accounts by giving their notes.
Lexington, May 25th 1806.

Taken up by William Morgan in Nelson county, near the mouth of Beaver creek, a

BROWN HORSE,
judged three years old past, near 14 hands high, some white on each side and on the weathers, (shod before, some white in his forehead—Appraised to ten pounds this 10th day of March, 1806.
A True Copy.

TRAVIS DAVIS, J. P. N. C.

ABRAHAM S. DRAKE,
TAYLOR,

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Holmes, Taylor, on Main Street, nearly opposite Benjamin Scott's saddle, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the business, with the strictest attention, and desire to please, to meet a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch.

One or two boys are wanted to the above business.

Such country produce and store goods as may suit, will be taken.



TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING.

THE SAILOR'S ADIEU.

Whence comes this keel, this cutting smart?
Why doth the tear unbidden start?
Why beats my sad, my sinking heart—
Thus heavily?
ELIZA—'tis because I part—
My life—fi—om thee.

Tost on the rude and foaming wave,
O'er which the howling tempests rave,
In distant climes I go to brave
The furious sea—
My doom—perhaps—a watery grave,
Far—far from thee.

Yet not the angry ocean's roar,
Nor rocks that skirt the fatal shore—
And stain'd with shipwreck'd seamen's gore,
Could make me fear:
No, 'tis thy loss I now deplore,
With bitter tear.

Oh! say, thou all on earth I prize!
Wilt thou my absence mourn with sighs;
And heaven invoke with up lift eyes,
To speed my way?
Wilt thou?—But see the signal flies!
I must not stay.

By storms that sweep the deep abyss—
By plighted vows—by all our bliss—
By this embrace—and this—and this—
Dear maid! be true!
Remember Love's last parting kiss!
Adieu! Adieu!!!

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

The surveyor of the roads some years ago, in Kent, erected a post for the information of strangers, on which he caused to be written, 'This is a bridge-path to Feversham—if you cannot read this, you had better keep the main road.'

BOARDING SCHOOL, For Young Ladies.

MR. & MRS. GREEN, GRATEFUL to their friends for the very liberal encouragement they have received since the commencement of their school, beg leave to inform them of their removal, to the house in Main street, lately occupied by Henry Purviance, where they are enabled to accommodate fix young ladies with board—They hope for a continuance of the public confidence, as they are determined to pay strict attention both to the morals and improvement of the ladies committed to their charge.

Terms.

Board, including needle work reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and Geography, (payable quarterly in advance) \$120 per ann.

Music, with use of piano forte, \$12 per quar.

Day Scholars.

Reading, writing, plain sewing and marking, \$3

Reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar, and the finer kinds of needle work, 6

Geography, 3

Lexington, 31st May, 1866.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Ran away from the subscriber living in Lexington, a mulatto girl named FANNY, about five feet five inches high, eighteen years of age; she is a very sprightly, sensible girl, capable of exercising great cunning to conceal herself; she is a remarkable good spinner, and has attempted to hire herself for that purpose in this neighborhood—passing for a free woman. The above reward will be given to any person who will bring her home, or secure her in any jail.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

May 31, 1866.

NOTICE.

THAT I shall petition the county court for Boone county, at their next September term, to establish a town on my land where I now live, on the bank of the river Ohio, commonly called by the name of *Tanner's Station*.

Jno. Grant.

May the 2d, 1866. 2am3m

Notice is hereby given, THAT application will be made by us, to the county court of Muhlenberg, at their next July term, to establish a Town on our lands on Pond river, near the mouth of Isaac's creek.

Epps Littlepage,

William Bradford,

Chs. F. Wing.

April 4th, 1866. 2am3m

Fleming county ff.

Taken up by Patrick Allison, of the county aforesaid, one

Sorrel Mare,

three years old, 15 hands high, with a small star in her forehead, and a small streak down her nose, her fore and hind feet both white, no brand; appraised at 60 dollars before me,

John Jones, j. p.

May 15th, 1866.

Taken up by Jesse Polly of Jefferson county, living near the court house, a

Bay Horse Colt,

with a snip on his nose, and near hind foot white, two years old this spring, about 13 hands three inches high; and tied up with a string, which is yet on it; appraised to 18 dollars before me, this 31st day of March, 1866.

John Metcalf.

SCOTT COUNTY, Ky.

April Term, 1866.

Adam Goudlet, Complainant,

vs.

Jos. Ferre & Bartlet Collins, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Ferre, failing to appear, and answer the complainant's bill, agreeable to law and the rule of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State—On the motion of the complainant by his attorney, It is ordered, that the said defendant Ferre, appear here on the fourth Monday in July next, and answer the bill aforesaid; That a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and another copy affixed at the court house door of this county.

A copy. Telle,

JNO. HAWKINS, C. S. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1866.

Albertus Bright, Samuel M'Gehee, and John M'Gehee, complainants,

Against

Thomas English, defendant,

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, who exhibited their bill against the defendant, and having proved to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainants' bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy. Telle,

Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

BLUE DYING.

MRS. KEISER, takes this method of informing the public, that she has commenced the Blue Dying business, next door below Mr. Hulton, the fiddler, where she will dye cotton, yarn, and thread, or any kind of home made cloth, which she will warrant to stand its color, as the dyes with hot dye. She will dye the above articles as cheap as they can be done any where in Lexington, and receive produce in payment.

February 25, 1866.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to rent the Tavern TRAVELLER'S HALL, for one year or a longer term, or to sell it for \$25,000 payable in the following way, viz.

Cash paid down,	\$4000
Negroes, store goods, cordage, tobacco, salt, iron, or horses paid down, or approved indorsed notes at a short date,	3000
Land in the vicinity of Lexington,	1000
The balance in eight equal annual payments, with interest from the date, or four equal annual payments of half cash and half approved produce, with interest from the date,	17,000
	\$25,000

N. B. Any person who rents or purchases, may have the refusal of the furniture and stock of Liquors at a reasonable rate.

Robert Bradley.

Lexington, May 16, 1866.

JAMES ROSE, Boot & Shoe Maker, RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, at his old stand, Main-Cross street, one door from Main street—He has just received from Philadelphia, a large and handsome assortment of Morocco and Kid Skins, of the most fashionable colors; likewise a large quantity of Boot Legs of the best quality, and beautiful Fair Top Skins. Gentlemen may be supplied on the shortest notice possible, with Back Strap, Calf, and Tuck Leg Boots, made in the newest fashion and neatest manner. He has on hand a handsome assortment of Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, superior to any imported. Likewise, a choice assortment of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of the best quality—Children's Shoes of all sizes. The above articles he can warrant, as they are his own manufacture, and he will sell lower in price than any imported.

As the subscriber has been at much expense and trouble to complete a general assortment of every article in his line of business, he confides in the patriotism of his fellow citizens, and feels persuaded that they will prefer home manufactures to imported, and thereby lend their assistance to keep the money circulating in the State.

Merchants may be supplied on reasonable terms—Orders punctually attended to and neatly executed.

A few Journeymen who understand making Kid and Morocco, wanted.

Two or three young men, as apprentices, will be taken to learn that branch of business.

N. B. A variety of elegant Fancy Patterns received.

Lexington, May 29th, 1866.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1866.

William Gouch, complainant,

Against

Benjamin Turner, Higgins, &c. debt'rs.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Benjamin Turner, having failed to enter his appearance here in agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy. Telle,

Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1866.

William Gouch, complainant,

Against

Benjamin Turner, Higgins, &c. debt'rs.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Benjamin Turner, having failed to enter his appearance here in agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy. Telle,

Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

FOR SALE.

1666 Acres of Military Lands, lying on the south of Green river, and in the State of Kentucky.

916 acres on the waters of the Cumberland river, surveyed by John Overton, and adjoining Moss's, Follers & Rose's surveys.

500 acres on Green river, surveyed for Elias Langham, and adjoining Henderson's grant.

1000 acres on Glover's creek, a branch of the north fork of Skeggs' creek, surveyed for Peter Carr, and adjoining R. Taylor's and G. R. Clarke's surveys.

1000 acres on Sulphur Lick fork of Little Barren river, surveyed for Peter Carr, and adjoining B. Swearingen's survey, and

500 acres on the waters of Big Barren river.

Information may be obtained from Edw. Rogers, relative to the quality and situation of these lands.

Also, 5333 1-3 acres of Virginia Military Lands, lying in the State of Ohio, and between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, (viz.)

400 acres lying on the Ohio 1260 poles from the mouth of the Scioto, between Armstrong's and Culbertson's surveys, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

768 acres on the waters of the Ohio, adjoining Alex. Parker's survey, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

1000 acres on the lower side of the East Fork of the Little Miami, and on Clover Lick creek, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

700 acres on the waters of the Little Miami, adjoining Tho. Holt's, J. Clark's, Joseph Jones's, and Thomas Dix's survey, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

468 1-3 acres on the Rattle Snake fork of Paint creek, adjoining Wm. George's and David Reddick's surveys.

1000 acres on the East Fork of the little Miami, adjoining Wm. Payne's survey, and surveyed for Archelaus Perkins.

1000 acres on the East fork of the little Miami, adjoining the above tract, and surveyed for Archelaus Perkins.

Persons wishing to purchase these lands, will please to apply to Gen. Wm. Lytle, of Williamsburgh, Gen. Nathl. Masie, Mr. John Balie, of Ohio; Mr. James Taylor, of New-Port, or the subscriber living in Lexington, Kentucky. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the other three fourths in three equal annual instalments.

W. WARFIELD.

April 26th, 1866.

FOR SALE.

18,000 Acres of Land, ON the left hand side of the three forks as you go up the Kentucky, and at their junction. This land runs along the river three miles, and nine miles back. The bottoms are rich land; the ridges are capable of producing wheat, and other small grain. The pasturage is excellent for raising flock of all kinds, as it has a plenty of cane brakes and peavines. All along the river is the sugar tree, wild cherry, and other woods common to this country. When you go back some distance, is the pine; which produces tar, turpentine, pitch and rosin; which will finally be valuable, independent of the wood that is upon the land. There is also a rock close to low water mark, that when the water is very low, shows clear salt upon its surface; and the rock itself tastes salt. There has been three water-witches (as they call them) trying the experiment, and say, there is four feet square of very salt water at the top of the bank, which is not an hundred feet from the water, and close to it a very easy ascending hill for several miles; and also the wood along the river. A coal bank within 300 yards. There is also 5 valuable coal banks which are near the river, with easy access to them. A coal yard and boat yard; and it is said, several salt-petre caves. The bottoms and along the creeks would produce good cotton and hemp. Lexington alone, independent of the country blacksmiths, consumes thirteen thousand bushels per ann. we will suppose Frankfort five thousand, which falls at the landing at one shilling per bushel, and twenty thousand might be sold: this might be made productive by a man of small capital. Independent of these advantages, the mouth of the three forks is the best fishing place in the State. In a small crib they can get five hundred pounds of fish in a day, and may get by a fein, five or seven hundred barrels per annum. Tobacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hogs' lard, hemp, cordage, whiskey or cast iron will be taken in payment. Part credit will be given. If the whole cannot be sold, a half will be sold, or a third. A clear and indisputable deed will be given. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Leavy, Lexington, or at this office.

Lexington, May 16, 1866.

N. B. There are a number of acres of clear bottom land, and several log houses upon the above lands.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Makes & sells woman's good lined and bound slippers at 69¢ a pair by retail. The quality of his work and the unusual low price, will (he conceives) secure him the encouragement of a discerning public, who have annually exported from this place from 20 to 25,000 dollars a year for the article of women's shoes; by their affording him encouragement in this partial experiment, they will soon induce other shoemakers to follow the example, and thereby stop the importation and save the money amongst ourselves.

N. Prentiss,

Adjoining the Prison, Lexington.

N. B. Wholesale orders complied with on terms advantageous to merchants. Journeymen and apprentices wanted.

May 23, 1866. tf

JUST PUBLISHED, And for sale at this office, THE MONITOR, By Archibald Cameron, minister of the gospel.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brull creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent land for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brull creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek. Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnervorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky, }
January 13, 1863.

I BEG leave to inform my friends, late customers, and the public, that I have brought from Philadelphia, Fresh & Fashionable SHOES OF ALL KINDS, for sale at my shop on Short street, next door to Mr. Keiser's and nearly opposite the market house, Lexington, to wit—

Mens' fine and coarse Shoes,

Boys' fine and coarse do.

Ladies' Leather Slippers, at 6s. 6d. a pair

do. Fancy Kid shoes,

do. Kid, with heels and spring heels, of all colours,

do. Spangled and plain Kid of all colors,

do. Spangled and plain Morocco Slippers of all colors,

Misses' Kid and Morocco Slippers,

Children's Morocco of all colors and L. A. ther Jeffersons, &c. &c.

The above articles I warrant to be as good as ever came to the State, or made in the United States; as I have none but picked work, I do not want to flatter the public with an advertisement, as the work will show for itself.

MOROCCO SKINS of all colors, Leather Shoe Binding of all colors, and Shoe Strings, Cork Soles, and Black Ball of a superior quality—also, a few pair SKATES.

WILLIAM ROSS.

April 9, 1866.

FOR SALE.

A Great Bargain may be had in that HANDSOME SEAT OF LAND

WHEREON I now live, of 451 acres, lying on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington; there is about 120 acres of open land—the dwelling house is brick, two stories, 47 by 22, finished in a neat plain manner—two grist mills in good repair, having lately been built anew, the dam and all the under works of the mills are locust timbers; and the mills are generally allowed to grind faster than any mills in the quarter; one pair of the stones are French burrs—the springs and stock water are very extensive, and was never known to fail—There is likewise on the place a distillery, convenient to the mills. I will take 15 dollars per acre for it in cash, selling the whole together, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, for £600 cash, which is the greatest bargain that has been offered for sale any where in the quarter—two fills, one of 127 gallons, the other of 60 gallons. Rate the improvements at only a moderate price and the land will not come to 40 shillings per acre—a few negroes between the age of 12 and 18 years would be received in payment—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy can view the premises.

For sale also, the stud horse LAMPLIGHTER.

It is well known that his figure and blood is equal to any horse in the State, and as a foal getter is in as high repute as any other horse known of—I will take 1000 dollars for him, and no less—two or three good geldings would be received in payment.

John Rogers.

Taken up by Robert Stephenson, on the waters of Callady's creek, a

Bay Mare,

4 hands and an inch high, four years old, tress natural; appraised to £13 10s. A true copy of my docket.

Alex. Blair, j. p.

Nicholas county, May 19, 1866.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co., John Jordan jun., John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1863.

IMPORTANT.

TO all those who with either to become citizens or to hold lands in that delightful country south of Green river. The subscriber being inclined to remove to Tennessee, offers for sale, the plantation on which he now resides, together with six thousand acres of land, situate on both sides of Red river, and Big Whipperville, including several fine mill seats, and as valuable a body of timber as any on Red river; surrounded by barrens, some of which are equal in quality to any in Logan county; about 90 acres of cleared land, under good fence, a small apple orchard of the best fruit, a peach and cherry orchard, all in full perfection. On the premises is a large and elegant two story Brick House, entirely new, together with other necessary buildings. In point of health and beauty, this situation perhaps is exceeded by none in the State of Kentucky. The plantations lay one on the north, the other on the south side of the river, a little below where the two forks unite, and just opposite the confluence of Big Whipperville. Those streams afford water sufficient (the river in particular) all the year to support a merchant and saw mill. A considerable quantity of the timbered land is fine rich bottom.

The subscriber has also for sale sundry other tracts of land in Logan county, and likewise in Christian county, one tract in Livingston county, and one on Cumberland river, Stewart county, State of Tennessee; he has in one complete tract in Christian 15,000 acres, equal perhaps in value, to any tract in that country. It is situate on the main source of Little river, including several miles on both sides of the river, and including some fine mill seats, (this river is a never failing fountain) it is situate in part about four miles below the court house, and extends from thence southwardly down the main river and the Sinking fork of said river, the distance of five miles (or more perhaps.) The subscriber has also another tract of land lying on the fourth side of Little river, about eight or ten miles from Cumberland river, consisting of 7800 acres, part well timbered, the remainder good level barrens. This and the other last mentioned tract, has a number of fine springs on them, and are both well calculated to form a settlement for a number of families. The former is sufficient to make a settlement for 20 families; the latter is sufficient to make 8 or 10 farms, and good settlements.

The subscriber has for sale, sundry other smaller tracts in Christian, all or any of which he will sell upon terms perhaps more moderate than any such lands have been sold for many years past. [The summer range in all this country is equal to any in the universe.] Indisputable titles will be made to the purchases. For terms and further information, apply to the subscriber at his plantation, about 12 miles south of Russellville. Letters addressed to the subscriber, [post paid] and left in the post-office at Russellville, will be duly attended to, and answered through the medium of the mail. If part of the purchase money be paid in advance, a considerable indulgence will be given for the remainder.

BEVERLY A. ALLEN.

March 23, 1866. 2m

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1866.

William M'Brade, complainant,

Against

William Lytle, and Robert Bradley defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

George Mansell, complainant,

Against

The same defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

ON the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, who exhibited their bills against the defendants, and having proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant William Lytle, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainants' bills, or that the same will be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy. Telle,

Thos. Bodley, C.F.C.C.

Just Published, and for sale at this Office, VINDEX; OR THE Doctrines of the Strictures Vindicated, AGAINST The Reply of Mr. Stone. By John P. Campbell.

Blank Books

Of any description may be had at this office.